

VOL. XXVI.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889.

NO. 109

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a most beneficial effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion."

J. T. COVELL, Primus, & Co. Spring medicine men more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves all agog out. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—the Spring medicine of the day—does all this, as nothing else can. Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be

### The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of '87 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine."

Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

### Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick to its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it.

\$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES. Color anything you want! Never Fails! Always sure!

LACTATED FOOD. nourishes babies perfectly. The Physicians' favorite.

Address all orders to

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## KING OF BUNCO-MEN.

Some of the Successful Ventures of the Notorious Henry Westbrook.

Engaging one of the most successful of latter-day bunco-men in conversation, a Saratoga correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat asked him what were the requisites for a successful bunco operation. His replies:

"Three things are absolutely needful: 1. The bunco man must be dressed in the height of fashion. 2. He must have unbounded faith in the credulity and gullibility of mankind. 3. He must be of general address and he must have sublime audacity."

"The rest is easy. I remember that 'Henry Joe,' who was finally 'sent up' by Inspector Williams, of New York, used to boast that he sold a 'gold brick' to ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and it is really astonishing the number of victims a well-dressed sharper can corral onto in a year."

A Philadelphia gentleman, who sat on the piazza of the hotel, spoke up and said: "I can believe, sir, all you say, for McColgan, who so long kept a pool room in Philadelphia, was loused out of \$2,000 by a young man who met him in Cincinnati, and played no newer racket than the old one of being Mr. Drexel's nephew."

My handsome acquaintance, who varied the monotony of his story by a visit to the long bar room, remarked that he "didn't" think there was a "professional" who would stoop to so small an act as to beat McColgan out of \$2,000, for a professional buncoer always struck for higher game."

He described with minuteness the success which attended a celebrated crook who called himself Cyrus Maitland, or Henry Westbrook. Putting his feet on the piazza, and with a fifty-cent Flora di Cuba between his lips, he told the story in these words:

Cyrus Maitland was the discarded son of a great English manufacturer, who has twice been a member of Parliament, and who supplied his son's luxurious tastes as long as that was possible. Cyrus was born with elegant desires, which nothing less than Rothschild's wealth would gratify. Crookedness of the crookedest kind caused Cyrus to seek American shores.

"His first color of operations was Cape May, where he got away with a five thousand dollar check from a rich Baltimorean, who was so ashamed at being duped by one of his own people, that he never again took care never to tell the tale himself. But the Jersey authorities did not take kindly to Maitland or to his heathen Chinese games. The police force could not be induced to stand in with him, as the saying goes, and he was glad to get away from the Cape."

"Maitland's favorite alias was Henry Westbrook. One cool morning in early July the register of the Choptank House bore on its pages in a bold, clear, commercial hand the name of Henry Westbrook. He brought letters—very warm in a good business hand, for he had written them himself—from some of the leading people in Baltimore. He had the finest drag, pulled at a 2:40 gate on Atlantic avenue by the finest chestnut colt in all Atlantic County. For a month Westbrook devoted himself to the social games only, and happy the 'Choptank' maidens that had the afternoon 'tail' for a drive behind the high-stepping chestnut."

"In August wealth and fashion had poured into the big city by the sea. This was Westbrook's time. He rode late in the afternoon, saying he was engaged in 'hanging some valuable pictures his uncle had sent him from Paris.' His first victim was a Baptist deacon, who was accosted by name, the hotel register of the Mansion disclosing his identity. He examined Westbrook's 'pictures' to his sorrow, and Deacon Rogers' first hour with his swell friend cost him \$2,000 in cash and \$4,000 in checks, all of which he paid rather than be brought out as a 'squealer' in the public prints."

"Still Westbrook continued the idol of the 'Choptank' maidens and dowagers, and a rich ironmonger fell into his net and left behind \$1,000 in cash and a check for \$5,000. The iron man first took a hand at the game, at which the greenhorn is first allowed to win, with a 'dead sure thing' that the next time he puts up cash or check he is sure to lose. A not infrequent trick of Westbrook's was to profess to tear up a large check and accept a small one, which always ended in Mr. Bunko Man's keeping both checks, which sooner or later turned up against the victim's bank account, unless the loser stopped the checks."

"The iron man did not worry over his \$1,000 loss, but the \$5,000 check struck him hard, and he telegraphed his bank in Philadelphia, one of the strongest financial institutions in the city, to stop payment. This brought the iron monarch's name into the papers, and Westbrook, on the arrival of the ten a. m. train at Atlantic City, was named as the somewhat celebrated bunco sharp of Baltimore and New York. The 'Choptank' maidens straightway cut him dead, and the brightest of the fair boys of beauty took an immediate train to Baltimore."

"But bold as a Numidian lion and, strange to say, entirely fearless of the city authorities, Westbrook determined to make a bold dash for big game before the city by the sea got too hot to hold him. At the hour the quiet but well-dressed gentleman from Baltimore addressed Treasurer Horner, of the P. & W. railroad, saying he was an old friend of his sons. The treasurer, a grand old man of seventy summers, was delighted with the frankness of his new-made friend, and willingly accompanied him to his picture gallery on Atlantic avenue."

"By some subtle alchemy which the young often exercise over the old, the treasurer tried his luck, and went out of the 'picture' gallery leaving 1200 cash in Westbrook's pocket and a check for \$7,000. 'The treasurer's son got wind of it, stopped the check, and after a lively lawsuit, in which Lawyer Page and Thomas H. Diehl defended against the check, the bunco men gave up the fight and gave up the check."

"Maitland drifted, like so many of his class, to New York, and falling into a bad streak of luck, was found one morning at the Grand Central Hotel with the gas turned on—and life's stifle fever was over."

The American Flag.

It may not be known to every one that there is a law regulating the making of the American flag. The law of 1818 requires that on the Fourth of July following the admission of a State a new star shall be added to the blue field of the flag. There are now thirty-eight States in the Union, and there should be thirty-eight stars in the field of the flag. Many of the cheap flags have not the requisite number of stars, because it is much easier to have stars in rows, with an even number each way, than can be secured with thirty-eight.

"I CONGRATULATE you my dear boy on your election." "Thanks, awfully; I have wanted to join the yacht club for a long time." "Ever been sailing?" "No." "Well, you must come out with us this evening." "Me trust myself in one of those boats? No, sir."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ROYAL BAKING POWDER



UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS  
Speed, Reliability, Perfect Alignment, Uniform Impression and Interchangeable Type. Its writing is always in sight of the operator. Send for circulars.

JONES & GIVENS, General Agents, 221 Market Street, San Francisco.

Lots for Sale.

100 OR MORE ELIGIBLE BUILDING

Lots for sale at easy prices and easy terms, south of the Truckee river, south of Reno. Inquire of

THOS. E. HAYDON

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### THE HAMMOND TYPE WRITER!



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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily, one year (by mail) \$6.00  
Weekly, one year (by mail) \$2.00  
Daily, delivered by carrier to any part of  
Reno (per week) .25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
Daily, one square for one month \$1.00  
Weekly, one square for one month .50  
The above rates include both legal and  
commercial work.

Thursday, February 7, 1889

Subscribers who do not receive the  
GAZETTE promptly will confer a favor  
by letting this office know at the ear-  
liest possible moment. All papers are  
carefully done up in wrappers, plainly  
marked, and mailed regularly.

The action of Australia in the  
Samoa business will be very likely  
to settle the matter. Lord Salis-  
bury was not behaving just right;  
it looked as though he either had  
or was willing to have, an under-  
standing with Prince Bismarck.  
But he will need a protest from  
the great island land in the South  
seas. They are a loyal people, but  
a very stubborn people. They  
look forward to a time when they  
will be a controlling force in this  
old world; when their own fleets  
will dictate their share of the trade  
of the seas, and they know that one  
of the chiefest routes for commerce  
in the next century will be be-  
tween Sydney and San Francisco.  
The Samoan islands lie directly in  
the path that those ships will  
travel, and the ports of Samoa will  
be where they will stop to get fuel  
and water. There will be dry  
docks there and machine shops and  
numberless other attachments for  
the convenience of ships, and the  
English-speaking race will domi-  
nate there, no matter what any  
German company may dream of  
now. A little sharp and decisive  
work is needed now. It will save  
a vast deal of trouble by and by.

The Cleveland Leader observes  
"With one or two exceptions the  
whole Mugwump press has ar-  
rayed itself on the side of Bis-  
marck and against the United  
States in the Samoa matter. A  
Mugwump who is not un-Ameri-  
can and anti-American is not a  
real Mugwump, but a sort of mon-  
greil. Amsterdam a Mugwump,  
anyway."

It appears that Germany's col-  
onial is a very simple affair. A force  
is landed in some distant and  
peaceable country and the natives  
harassed and driven to resistance  
by persistent abuse. Then the  
country is seized in punishment  
for the resistance. Nothing could  
be prettier.

The numerous "best" opinion as  
to the complexion of the coming  
Cabinet are very misleading and  
entirely purposeless. A very little  
patience and we will know. Mean-  
time there is nothing made by  
guessing.

A LATER dispatch says that  
Belle Starr, the female terror who  
was recently murdered in Indian  
Territory, was none other than  
the notorious Belle Boyd, the Con-  
federate spy of the Rebellion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "alli-  
ances" constantly being formed in  
Europe, the nations of that unfor-  
tunate subdivision of the earth are  
constantly increasing their arma-  
ments and armies.

**To Be Arrested.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—As a result  
of an investigation by Attorney-Gen-  
eral Rogers into the recent outburst  
in New Iberia Parish, warrants have  
been issued for the arrest of about twenty  
persons charged with conspiracy to in-  
flaminate and drive persons out of the  
parish. They include a captain of the  
calvary, a deputy sheriff, a member of  
the school board, Police Judge Avery,  
a Brigadier-General of militia, John C.  
M. Robertson, a merchant and militiaman,  
and J. B. Lawton, editor of the  
New Iberia Enterprise.

**A Label Suit.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Lawrence  
Gadkin, representing the Evening  
Post, made an application to the Su-  
preme Court to-day for a commission  
to examine Col. W. Dudley in Wash-  
ington in his suit against the Post for  
libel. The object is to ascertain  
whether he wrote the famous "Blocks  
of Five" letter, and if not, what sort  
of a letter he did write.

**Not in Harmony.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—This morn-  
ing Harold M. Sewell, Consul-General  
to the Samoan Islands, received a no-  
tification from the State Department  
that his resignation would be accept-  
able, on the ground that his views were  
not in harmony with those of the Ad-  
ministration.

**Business Houses Burned.**  
STEELEVILLE, Mo., Feb. 7.—A large  
part of the business section of this  
place was burned this morning. Eleven  
business houses, including the Stemple  
House, opera house and County  
Treasurer's office were burned. The  
loss is heavy, with no insurance.

Bar silver, 82 1/2.

## A MARINE DISASTER.

Steamship and Fifty-Eight  
Men go to the Bottom.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Collapse of a South American  
Business Boom.

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Another Member of Parliament  
Convicted.[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES TO THE  
GAZETTE.]

## Late Marine Disaster.

GLASGOW, Feb. 7.—The owners of  
the Glen line of steamers state that  
they believe the steamer sunk by the  
British bark Largo Bay off Beachy  
Head on Monday night was the Glen-  
coe of that line. The Glencoe carried  
a crew of fifty-eight men. No passen-  
gers.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Glencoe was  
bound from Liverpool for London, and  
was last reported as she passed Prawle  
Point on Monday. It is ascertained  
beyond a doubt that she was the vessel  
sunk. She was a three-masted, iron-  
screw steamer of 800 tons.  
The crew of the Glencoe numbered  
fifty-two men, including twenty-three  
Chinamen. A tempest was raging at  
the time of the accident, the snow fall-  
ing so thickly that it was impossible  
for the lookout on either vessel to see  
the lights of the other until collision  
was inevitable. The Glencoe forced  
ahead, trying to cross the Largo Bay's  
bow, but failed, and ran at full speed  
into the bark, demolishing ten feet of  
her bow. The Largo Bay would also  
have sunk had she not been provided  
with water-tight sections. The crew  
of the bark saw nothing further of the  
steamer, but could make out her crew  
struggling in the water. It was im-  
possible, however, to render them any  
assistance, all of the Largo Bay's boats  
being smashed. The wind blew with  
such force that the sails of the bark  
were torn to shreds and a boy was car-  
ried overboard. The bark weathered  
the storm until rescued and towed into  
Coves.

## A Long Examination.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Parnell Com-  
mission reconvened this morning with  
witness Beach, alias LeCaron, still on  
the stand. He explained certain geo-  
metric designs in the constitution of  
the united sections as being symbols  
for the secretary and treasurer. In  
March, 1884, witness attended a dis-  
trict convention of the united sections,  
at which Sullivan and Lamary were  
present. At a convention of the re-  
united sections, now known as the  
United Brotherhood, held in June,  
1888, a delegate from Detroit, where  
Lamary's widow lives, brought up  
the question of supporting her, because  
of Lamary's services to the Brother-  
hood. Objection was made by the de-  
fense that this was not evidence. The  
Attorney General held that these or-  
ganizations are really one; that evi-  
dence was admissible, because Egan,  
Sheridan and others were directly con-  
nected with the Irish Revolutionary  
Brotherhood and the Irish United  
Brotherhood.

## Blanket Mill Burned.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—The Northern  
Ohio blanket mill in this city was  
burned this morning. Loss, \$100,000.

A Taxpayer's Argument on the  
Election and Lottery.

**Editor Enterprise:** On Monday,  
the 11th day of February, 1889, there  
will be an election throughout the  
State of Nevada, for the ratification or  
rejection of certain proposed amend-  
ments to the Constitution of the State.  
This election has been called by an  
Act of the present Legislature, now in  
session, because of the necessity, or at  
least apparent necessity, of appealing  
to the people, and ascertaining their  
judgments as to the propriety of  
the adjournment of the present  
Legislature.

To wait two years longer, it was  
supposed, would result in great losses  
to the taxpayers of the State, and  
hence it was the part of wisdom to act  
at once.

The Legislature accordingly passed  
a special election law to enable the  
people to express their views on the  
proposed amendments to the Constitu-  
tion, so that, in case of the adoption of  
them, the Legislature might proceed to  
pass laws as would give effect to the  
amendments and to the proposed  
change of public policy, and in case of  
rejection, the whole subject might be  
dropped and the State be permitted to  
slither along in the old way, towards  
higher and higher taxation, with tax-  
able property decreasing in quantity  
and value, and the outlook for the  
future of the State becoming darker  
each year.

The Legislature accordingly ap-  
propriated \$15,000 out of the State Treas-  
ury to pay the expenses of this elec-  
tion, as a money-saving and money-  
making proposition to the people of  
the State at large.

What was the apparent necessity for  
this election on the part of the Leg-  
islature in thus appealing to the peo-  
ple? The answer is complete, and should  
be satisfactory to every taxpayer and  
property-owner in the State.

It will be remembered that at the  
last election, in November, 1888, some  
of these proposed amendments were  
submitted to the people and were voted  
on and adopted, and the Supreme  
Court of the State, in a case made for  
the purpose, decided that none of these  
proposed amendments had been legally  
submitted, because they had not been  
then been printed in the news-  
papers as required by law; hence what  
of them had been legally  
adopted?

Among the amendments proposed  
is one fixing the time of the meeting of  
the Legislature for the third Monday  
instead of the first Monday, as is now  
required, in order that the reports of  
the different State officers covering  
the period of two years, ending on the  
31st of December, might be completed  
and published for information of the  
Legislature and people after the Leg-  
islature convened.

## Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The  
conference report on the bill to incor-  
porate the Maritime Canal Company  
of Nicaragua, presented by Sherman,  
was agreed to. The bill now goes to  
the President for his approval. The  
Committee on Woman Suffrage re-  
ported back favorably a joint resolu-  
tion proposing a constitutional amend-  
ment to prohibit the denial or abridg-  
ment of the right to vote by the United  
States or by any State, on account of  
sex. Placed on calendar. A minority  
report is to be made.

The Committee on Military Affairs  
reported a substitute for the House  
bill to remove the charge of desertion  
from soldiers of the late war and Mex-  
ican war, where such soldiers after-  
wards served faithfully till the expira-  
tion of their enlistments. Agreed to.

Senate bill to suspend the operation  
of the section of the revised statutes,  
relating to Guano Islands for five  
years from the 18th of April 1889, was  
passed.

## HOUSE.

The Committee on Public Lands re-  
ported back the Senate bill providing  
that agricultural public lands subject  
to private entry shall be disposed of  
according to the provisions of the  
homestead laws only.

An amendment was adopted re-  
pealing the commutation clause of the  
homestead law.

Whereas of Iowa showed a disposition  
to object to the immediate considera-  
tion because it did not in terms repeal  
the desert land and timber cutting  
laws.

Holman gave an assurance that if  
any ambiguity is shown it will be re-  
moved in the conference.

An amendment was adopted allow-  
ing persons who have abandoned or  
relinquished homestead entries to  
make another entry. The bill was  
passed, and the House went into Com-  
mittee of the Whole on the Army Ap-  
propriation bill.

## A Collapsed Boom.

MONTVIDEO, Feb. 7.—The Bona-  
ria is excited, and fears are expressed  
that the fortnightly liquidation will  
prove disastrous. National Public  
Works shares are quoted at 33. The  
transitory crisis has had no effect upon  
trade or the National Bank. The  
Government and merchants generally  
approve of the bank's action in refus-  
ing to support the recent excessive  
speculations.

## Another Irish Conviction.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Thomas Condon,  
a member of Parliament, has been  
sentenced to two months imprisonment  
for inciting boycotting. Condon ap-  
pealed and has been admitted to bail.

## Found Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—Captain  
James E. Waller, Secretary of Gov-  
ernor Lee, was found dead in his office  
at the State Capitol this morning,  
with a bullet in his head and a re-  
volver by his side. No cause known.

## Signs of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Secretary  
Whitney is negotiating for the pur-  
chase of three thousand tons of anthra-  
cite to be delivered at the United  
States coaling station on the Samoan  
Islands.

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ury to pay the expenses of this elec-  
tion, as a money-saving and money-  
making proposition to the people of  
the State at large.

What was the apparent necessity for  
this election on the part of the Leg-  
islature in thus appealing to the peo-  
ple? The answer is complete, and should  
be satisfactory to every taxpayer and  
property-owner in the State.

going on and that fund is constantly  
increasing. Under the Constitution,  
as it now stands, this money can only  
be invested in Nevada State bonds—  
which there are none to invest with it.  
or United States bonds, bearing only  
four per cent. interest, and which are  
selling for \$127 on the \$100 in open  
market.

It is now impossible to invest this  
money, upon the interest of which de-  
pends the education of our children,  
at any greater interest than two per  
cent. per annum.

Another amendment permits the  
Legislature to consolidate certain Con-  
stitutional county offices and to take  
other steps now forbidden, by which  
money can be saved, and government,  
State and county, cheapened to the  
people without cutting down salaries.

Another amendment, No. 22, pro-  
poses to remove the restriction now  
upon the Legislature to license a lot-  
tery and to derive a revenue from that  
source for the support of the govern-  
ment. It is not silly, short-sighted  
and unjust, then, for any editor or  
other person to advise the people to  
oppose the amendment, when the view  
of the financial condition of our  
State, present and prospective, simply  
because the Legislature has appropri-  
ated \$15,000 to cover the expenses of  
the election to be held.

Some newspapers have taken this  
ground and are to-day asking people  
to vote No upon something that, there-  
by, they would prevent the expendi-  
ture of this sum of money to the State  
Treasury. Is it not rather evidence of  
spleen and vindictiveness than a level-  
headed disposition to fairly consider  
the subject in hand, and benefit the  
taxpayer, whose shoulders fall the  
burden of maintaining the State?  
Government? The bare statement of  
the proposition carries with it refuta-  
tion. If the amendment respecting the  
license of the school money, the  
\$350,000 and upwards, upwards, the  
increased interest of that sum alone  
will more than doubly pay the  
expenses of the election.

If the amendment in relation to per-  
mitting the Legislature in its judg-  
ment to license a lottery prevails, the  
minimum income from that source  
alone, which has even been suggested  
or intimated, would more than four  
times pay the expenses of the election  
before the meeting of the next  
Legislature.

And if this be true, which none can  
successfully deny, what more can be  
said about the wisdom of this amend-  
ment, when we consider the increased  
receipts of the State Treasury from  
these two sources for all future years,  
in case these two amendments are sup-  
ported by a majority of the people  
voting thereon at the election next  
Monday?

The smallest amount of license per  
annum which has been suggested by  
the friends of the Lottery amendment  
is \$40,000, and which amount was  
named in the bill which passed both  
branches of the Legislature two years  
ago and which was vetoed by the Gov-  
ernor on constitutional grounds alone,  
was \$40,000. The adoption of the  
two amendments alone would add  
the State's receipts annually \$30,000  
—\$120,000 between sessions of the Leg-  
islature—and not one cent would be  
added to the burdens of our tax-ridden  
people.

The interest on our school money  
would be paid by some other State in  
the Union, and paid out by Nevada to  
the educators of our children.

Income from the license to the lot-  
tery—say \$40,000 per annum—  
would come from abroad, and would  
be paid out either to our officers or to  
support our charitable institutions—  
say the Asylum for Orphans' Home,  
or to Nevada workingmen for the  
construction of reservoirs over  
Nevada to save the water running to  
waste in early spring, for the irrigation  
of our arid lands, and the making of  
permanent homes, the in turn creat-  
ing more taxable property for the sup-  
port of the government, State and  
county.

It is not to do, in the present circum-  
stances, for any one even might be  
a professional moralist, to pooh-pooh  
the proposition of licensing a lottery,  
and for that purpose removing the  
present Constitutional restriction upon  
the Legislature.

It must be remembered that at the  
election next Monday no particular  
bill or law is before the people at all,  
and if the people defeat these amend-  
ments which I have called attention,  
it will be final as to all for many years  
to come. They cannot be revived un-  
til after they have passed two con-  
secutive Legislatures to be hereafter  
chosen, and again submitted to the  
people.

What are the arguments in favor of  
a lottery in Nevada, and in favor of so  
amending the Constitution as to per-  
mit the Legislature to license one?

First, to relieve the State of Nevada  
of its declining population and wealth.  
However disagreeable the fact may be  
to us, it is the duty of every tax-  
payer to look them squarely in the  
face and to do what is necessary for  
the State to survive.

The first thing we know, it will  
become a serious question of law  
and statesmanship as to how a State  
Government may be permitted to  
lapse into a territorial form of gov-  
ernment, or to be annexed to some other  
State, in view of the stubborn fact that  
it will be impossible to maintain a  
State Government upon the high and  
prestigious plane of Nevada, with a  
number of State officials and a range  
of salaries larger than most States  
in the Union. We probably reached  
the maximum of population and wealth  
in 1878, twelve years after the State  
came into the Union.

For two or three years after that,  
and during the great output of bullion  
by the bonanza mines up to 1878, we  
almost had our own way.

At the Presidential election in 1876  
we cast in the neighborhood of twenty  
thousand votes. At the Presidential  
election in 1888 we cast a little over  
twelve thousand votes. What has  
been the cause of the decline in our  
population and wealth is immaterial.  
It was probably the demonization of  
silver in 1873.

To illustrate the decline or obliteration  
of certain sources of revenue—  
which decline every sensible man  
knows and feels to be permanent for  
an indefinite time—let us look at cer-  
tain statistics derived from the report  
of the Controller for the different years  
mentioned:

The State of Nevada received from  
the bullion tax alone in 1875 \$103,032;  
in 1876, \$217,569; in 1877, \$216,287;  
in 1878, \$207,413; in 1888, \$18,883.

The above figures cover the entire  
amount received into the State Treas-  
ury from all the counties during the  
years named for State purposes.

Of the above amounts all the other  
counties in the State combined, outside  
of Storey county, paid into the State  
Treasury sums as follows: In  
1875, \$77,000; in 1876, \$28,000; in  
1877, \$10,000; in 1878, \$4,492.

Storey county paid into the Treas-  
ury from bullion tax alone in 1875 \$104,500;  
in 1888, \$14,501.

If we look over the State we find the  
great camps of Eureka, Pioche, Aus-  
tin, etc., practically shut down, and it  
is certain that State revenue from the  
proceeds of the mines will decline in-  
stead of increasing in the future.

To the last list in the Com. Cal. &  
V. is added the revenue of \$14,494 in  
1888, and that cannot last always.

All of us know the Comstock will  
fall very soon as a source of revenue

to the State, so far as bullion taxes  
are concerned, and at some time fall  
altogether as a great bullion producer.  
And when it falls Western Nevada  
will, in a great measure, go with it.  
Think of this before you vote next  
Monday. The fundamental law of the  
State will outlaw the Comstock, and  
if by your vote you cut off any possi-  
ble chance of revenue from the pro-  
posed amendment, permitting the  
Legislature to collect a heavy license  
from a lottery, you have voted to in-  
crease taxation and saddle upon your  
back unnecessary taxation.

Remember that taxation in Nevada  
is now higher than we can now realize  
by interest on our money for the edu-  
cation of the children, an anomalous  
fact to be found nowhere else in the  
Union, except, possibly, in some  
Southern State.

In Douglas it is \$3; in Esmeralda,  
\$3 50; Eureka, \$3 10; Lander, \$3 50;  
Lincoln, \$3 00; Lyon, \$3 00; Nye,  
\$3 50; Ormsby, \$2 50; White Pine,  
\$3 75.

Do the voters of this State wish to  
make it higher by changing the possi-  
bility of relief from taxation by de-  
feating the proposed amendment, No.  
22?

If this amendment prevails and this  
Legislature passes a bill substantially  
the same as the one passed two years  
ago, giving the State \$40,000 per annum  
license for a lottery, it will have prac-  
tically, so far as getting revenue in the  
State Treasury is concerned at the  
present rate of taxation, have done  
something equal for the purposes of  
taxation to the construction of a sec-  
ond Central Pacific railroad from the  
California to the Utah line, 450 miles  
long, at \$11,000 per mile, for the next  
twenty-five years.

It would be equal to the construc-  
tion of a lottery, it will have prac-  
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twenty-five years.



## WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Ia  
February 5, 1889.

	7 A. M.	9 P. M.
Barometer	25.000	25.400
Temperature	34.2	35.9
Relative humidity	49.3	33.9

	7 A. M.	9 P. M.
Mean barometer (inches)	25.000	25.400
Mean temperature (inches)	34.2	35.9
Mean relative humidity (per cent.)	49.3	33.9
Maximum temperature (inches)	35.9	35.9
Minimum temperature (inches)	32.9	32.9
Range of temperature (inches)	3.0	3.0
State of weather (inches)	clear	clear
Prevailing winds (inches)	clear	clear
Total precipitation (inches)	0.0	0.0

Agricultural Experiment Station, for  
February 6, 1889.

	7 A. M.	9 P. M.
Barometer	25.400	25.400
Temperature	36.5	37.8
Relative humidity	39.8	41.6

	7 A. M.	9 P. M.
Mean barometer (inches)	25.400	25.400
Mean temperature (inches)	36.5	37.8
Mean relative humidity (per cent.)	39.8	41.6
Maximum temperature (inches)	37.8	37.8
Minimum temperature (inches)	35.2	35.2
Range of temperature (inches)	2.6	2.6
State of weather (inches)	clear	clear
Prevailing winds (inches)	clear	clear
Total precipitation (inches)	0.0	0.0

## Meteorological Summary.

Summary of Meteorological Record  
for December, 1888, as observed at the  
Agricultural Experiment Station, State  
University, Reno, Nevada:

Highest barometer (on 24) (inches)	30.730
Lowest barometer (on 24) (inches)	29.641
Range of barometer (inches)	1.089
Highest thermometer (inches)	39.2
Lowest thermometer (inches)	24.4
Range of thermometer (inches)	14.8
Mean temperature (inches)	37.7
Mean maximum temperature (inches)	40.7
Mean minimum temperature (inches)	34.7
Mean daily range of temperature (inches)	19.0
Greatest daily range of temperature (inches)	26.1
Least daily range of temperature (inches)	0.8
Mean relative humidity (per cent.)	58.9
Mean maximum relative humidity (per cent.)	65.1
Mean minimum relative humidity (per cent.)	52.7
Total precipitation (inches)	0.70
Total snowfall (inches)	1.63
Frost	none
Thunderstorms	none
Rainy days, 6; cloudy days, 9; fair days, 15; clear days, 15.	
Prevailing winds, 9; west; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	

FOR THE SAME MONTH OF LAST YEAR:

Highest temperature	52.0
Lowest temperature	25.0
Mean temperature	35.0
Mean relative humidity (per cent.)	55.1
Total precipitation (inches)	9.30
Total snowfall (inches)	9.30
Rainy days, 11; cloudy days, 15; fair days, 15; clear days, 15.	

W. MCN. MILLER, Meteorologist.

United States Signal Service predictions for the twenty-four hours beginning at 12 M. to-day: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

W. MCN. MILLER, Observer.

Thursday, February 7, 1889

## JOTTINGS.

For the most palatable meals, the finest rooms, best beds and first-class usage, go to the Riverside Hotel.

George Becker's Granite Saloon is where you want to go for a glass of Pacific or Fredericksburg beer and a nice lunch.

It is a great convenience to business men to have a place like J. J. Becker's Chicago Saloon, where they can get a nice hot noon lunch.

By keeping nothing but the best and putting down prices to the lowest living rate, J. N. Wallace is fast building up a lucrative grocery trade.

Instead of taking the chances of losing your money by carrying it loose in your pocket, go to C. J. Brookins for one of his 50-cent portmonies.

C. A. Thurston carries a fine stock of the best pocket knives, meerschaum, briar-root and corn-cob pipes; also hair, clothes, shoe and nail brushes.

## The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold, or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottle free at S. J. Hodgkinson's.

## Discoveries More Valuable Than Gold.

At Santa Abile, the California discovery for Consumption and disease of the throat, chest and lungs, and California Cat-R-Cure, the only guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and kindred complaints. They are sold at \$1 per package, or three for \$2.50, and are recommended and used by the leading physicians of the Pacific Coast. Not secret compounds. Guaranteed by Osburn &amp; Shoemaker.

## Attention!

Reno Division No. 2, U. R. K. of P.—You are hereby ordered to report at the armory Friday evening, February 8, 1889 at 8:30 o'clock sharp in full uniform. Election of officers and other important business will be transacted. All Sir Knights failing to report without a satisfactory excuse will be dishonorably discharged.

## H. J. TRIVES,

First Lieutenant Commanding.

The immediate symptoms of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are a distressing sense of weight, oppression and fullness in the stomach, heartburn, loss of appetite, food, belching, flatulency, nausea, pains in the shoulders and breast. Dr. Kenley's Dandelion Tonic promotes healthy digestion and removes all unhealthy symptoms. Sold by William Plummer.

This is the season of the year when the raw, cold winds create and have with the hands and complexion. Soft, white hands and a clear "peachy" complexion can be secured by the frequent application of Pearl's Skin Cream. It rubbed into the skin well it leaves no greasy surface. The skin absorbs it. Sold by William Plummer.

## NEVADA LEGISLATURE.

## Proceedings of the Thirty-First State.

## SENATE.

Prayer by Chaplain.

Williams in the Chair.

## INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING.

S. B. 46, by Kaiser—An act for the preservation of waste water; referred to Committee on Agriculture.

A. B. 46, by Kaiser—Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

A. B. 56, by Kaiser—Relative to sale of ardent spirits. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

## Assembly Concurrent Resolution.

No. 12, relative to amending the constitution; referred to Judiciary Committee.

A. B. 54, relative to Indian war claims; referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

## GENERAL FILE.

Resolution relative to Home Rule in Ireland; passed.

S. B. 40—An act relative to aid agricultural counties; considered in Committee of Whole and tabled.

Assembly Joint Concurrent; relative to ardent spirits; carried.

## RECESS.

## ASSEMBLY.

Assembly met at 11 A. M., Speaker Coffin in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Meagher.

Journal read and approved.

## PETITIONS.

By Garrard—From citizens of Lyon county requesting reconsideration of S. B. 19, relative to fixing salaries of certain officials; laid on table.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Gilbert—A. B. 78, an act to amend an act to authorize the construction of a railroad in the southern part of the State; referred to Lincoln, White Pine and Nye counties.

By Allen and Churchill—A. B. 79, an act to authorize the Commissioners to issue bonds for the storage of water in Churchill county. [Amount, \$20,000.] Referred to Churchill county delegation.

## GENERAL FILE.

S. B. 2—An act to regulate the office hours of certain officers in the counties of the State; ordered engrossed.

A. B. 61—An act to prohibit the diversion or waste of water from lakes, rivers or streams of the State during irrigation seasons. After forty minutes of fooling the bill was read the third time and passed.

At 12:45 recess till 2 P. M.

## Tuesday Afternoon's Proceedings.

## SENATE.

Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider substitute for S. B. 30—State University appropriation; after amending the bill the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

S. B. 34—An act relative to agricultural districts; ordered engrossed.

S. B. 38—An act relating to public schools; ordered engrossed.

S. B. 21—An act relating to insurance companies; referred to Judiciary Committee.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Mormon test oath; lost.

Substitute for A. B. 37; relative to county salaries of Nye county; passed.

S. B. 41; relative to construction of State Armory. Placed on third reading.

Adjourned.

## ASSEMBLY.

A. B. 67, by Thompson—An act to regulate insurance companies; Judiciary Committee.

A. B. 68, exempting union soldiers and sailors from poll tax; Ways and Means Committee.

A. B. 69, by Hougham; prohibiting sheep-shearing in the city limits. Committee on Agriculture.

A. B. 70, relating to saloons and gambling houses. Judiciary Committee.

A. B. 71, revenue act. Revenue Committee.

A. B. 72, by Moore—An act fixing boundary line between Nye and Eschscholtz counties. County delegation.

A. B. 70, by Cheney—Relative to State University. Committee on Military Affairs.

A. B. 74, by Cheney—Concerning official bonds. Judiciary Committee.

A. B. 76, by Beck—Requiring extra bonds of County Commissioners. Judiciary Committee.

A. B. 77, by Beck—Right of way for street railway in Reno. Committee.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Amending constitution. Passed.

A. B. 57—Prohibiting sale of liquor to Indians. Passed.

S. B. 34—Repealing fish law of Humboldt. Passed.

A. B. 5—Repealing noxious animal act. Passed.

A. B. 61—Ordered engrossed.

Adjourned.

## The Office of Lieutenant-Governor.

TOANO, NEV., Jan. 31, 1889.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I see by your paper that the Legislature proposes to abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Such an act is not warranted by the Nevada State Constitution. That office is the property of Governor Davis for the term for which he was elected. The Nevada Legislature can not take away from him his vested rights any more than they can legislate away my land or your printing office. If they could take away a person's vested rights, why should any of us work any longer? Another case for the Supreme Court. RANCHER.

"Rancher" is laboring under a mistake. If the office of Lieutenant-Governor is abolished it will be by changing the Constitution at the election on Monday next.

## A Valentine Party.

The next dance in Reno will be given on Thursday, February 14th, St. Valentine's Day, by the ladies of Trinity Church Guild at the Nevada Theater. Tickets admitting ladies and gent \$1.00. Refreshments will be served during recess, for 25 cents.

## Barn Burned.

The barn of George Schaffer of Truckee was burned last Sunday morning, the supposed cause being the careless use of matches by tramps. Loss, \$500.

## BREVITIES.

## Local and General Intelligence.

The State Prison is now lighted by electricity.

Seymour Bryant says "it's nice to be a father."

There are said to be several cases of diphtheria in Boca.

Building lots in Ginville, across the river from Boca, are said to be in demand.

Twenty-one bars of Con. Va. bullion were sent below last evening per Wells-Fargo.

A meeting of the Trinity Church Guild will be held Saturday, February 9th, at the Rectory.

The Republican calls on the people of Truckee to drive out the tramps and vagrants from that town.

During the present week large quantities of lumber have been shipped from the Truckee river mills.

D. C. Wheeler shipped three cars of sheep to Avery and James Mayberry one car to Nevada City to-day.

Don't forget that this is the evening of Madame Urso's musical entertainment at McKissick's Opera House.

The box-sheet for Camilla Urso's House this evening indicates a crowded house.

McKay and partner to-day shipped twenty-one cars of mutton sheep to San Francisco, and Van Buren shipped one car.

Hon. Wm. Thompson has built a new ice-house at the Riverside Hotel which will be filled with "hard water."

The Elko Independent of the 23d inst. and the Eureka Sentinel of the same date arrived at this office this morning—not even slow freight time.

The special election law provides that the returns of said election must be in the hands of the County Commissioners within five days after the election, which will give some of the precincts in the large counties haste to get in.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Geo. H. Taylor is visiting California friends.

Joseph Maren of Lovelock was in town this morning.

Dave Weightman of Churchill county is in town to-day.

D. W. Balch and wife of Virginia City went below last evening.

E. Niles, the insurance agent, came up from the Bay this morning.

Sheriff Sweeney of Eureka went below on last evening's overland.

J. W. Doyle, the Long Valley rancher, was in town last evening.

Hon. T. B. Rieckman came in from the south last evening on his way to San Francisco.

James McDermott of Milford, Honey Lake, returned this morning from the lower country.

Hon. W. H. A. Pike and brother returned from California on this morning's express.

M. A. Ward, wife and sister-in-law, Miss Belle Stanley, returned this morning from San Francisco.

Mrs. Alice E. Johnson, a society belle of Oakland, is visiting Mrs. M. D. Foley, at Carson this winter.

Hon. Eugene N. Robinson and wife of Seligman, this State, are stopping at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., where, according to a letter received in town this morning, they are the recipients of many courtesies.

Under the head of "Government Printing Office Items" the Washington (D. C.) Craftsman of a recent date says: Frank B. Mercer of Nevada was made a first reader on the Congressional Record last week and given the desk heretofore occupied by W. J. White, who has been moved along to a "silent" desk. Mr. Mercer has had considerable experience as a proof-reader and takes hold like an old-timer.

## Meat Market.

Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers in San Francisco:

Beef—First quality, 7c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5c per pound.

Veal—Quotable at 7c 7/8c for large and 7c 9/8c per pound for small.

Mutton—Quotable at 7c 8/8c per pound.

Lamb—Spring, 18c 20c per pound.

Pork—Live hogs, on foot, grain fed, 6 1/2c 6 3/4c; soft, 6 1/2c 6 3/4c; dressed hogs 9c 10c per pound.

## Epidemic or Glanders.

The spread of epidemic or glanders can be prevented by using California Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip as you would white wash your stables. It must be used freely about the stall and manger. It will also be found beneficial in warding off the following proportions: To a trough containing fifty gallons of water, add one quart of the dip. It may at first seem distasteful to the stock, but they learn to like it quickly, and in the end prefer it to plain water.

## Card of Thanks.

The Southern Pacific railroad men, associates of the late A. B. Handy, who lost his life by a fall from a freight car, desire to express their gratitude to those who so kindly contributed their services during the last hours of the life of their companion. Especially do they wish to thank Mr. Dickey and family, who carried the deceased to their home and used all efforts to render him comfortable until the arrival of the surgeon.

## School Superintendents.

Humboldt and White Pine counties elected county school superintendents last fall, and the gentlemen elected have assumed the duties of the office, thus relieving the District Attorneys of those counties of the ex-officio labors which are imposed upon that office in the other counties of the State.

## Beckley's Amian Nerve.

The best cure in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hodgkinson &amp; Co., druggists.

It should be generally known that Dr. Beckley's Dandelion Tonic cures a hearty appetite and increased digestion, dispels nervous depression and low spirits, overcomes lack of energy and weakness and will induce new life and strength into the weakest invalid. Sold by William Plummer.

## THE GRAND CONCERT.

What the Salt Lake Tribune has to say of Camilla Urso.

It was a mistake to have the Camilla Urso concert in a church two or three streets removed from the center of the town. The concert was a most rare performance, finer in the art displayed than anything that has been listened to in this region for many a day. The great magician of the violin carries all the enchantment that has held audiences enthralled the world around. By a magical clairvoyance she causes her own soul to materialize in the inspired instrument, and the result is all its notes become divine. She is a wonderful artist and a wonderful musician, and the music and the art are blended even as the ancients fused glass and gold.

Miss Phela May is a most finished and winning singer. Her voice is a mezzo contralto of wonderful range, fullness and sweetness, and she sings apparently with no more effort than does the lark when she hails the sun.

Signor Martinez is a pianist worthy to support the great Urso in her musical miracles. Under his hands the piano becomes as resonant as a forest filled with all the tribes of songsters with their warbling, accompanied by sighing winds and murmuring waters.

Lout Miller has a rare and rich voice and good presence, and sings delightfully. Everything performed last evening was applauded until the house rocked, the good-natured artists responding; it was, in fact, more than double the programme advertised. If possible, these ladies and gentlemen should be persuaded to remain and give another concert. Certainly a full house would reward them.

The audience last evening was a wonderful one, considering the place, and could a second concert be given, it is safe to say that they would all be in attendance, and that there would be enough more to crowd the house. The city needs a reformation. Our best knowledge comes through comparison, and when art reaches that perfection that it does not seem to be art at all, it should be seen and heard.

## Auction Sale.

Major Booton will sell at auction, on Saturday, February 10, at 1 o'clock, a fine lot of cigars, tobacco and liquors at the tailoring establishment of Fred Kolster on Virginia street, to the highest bidder for cash. Remember the date.

## The Chamber of Torture.

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervous, anodynes and sedatives, which having but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet, can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from a venous to an arterial heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

## A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother, was also very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by the timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price, 50c. and \$1 at Hodgkinson's.

## Oregon is one of the most productive States in the Union. Its vast mineral regions contain gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. Its immense tracts of grazing lands support thousands of cattle and sheep, and its extensive agricultural regions produce all the cereals in abundance, the yield per acre being, in some instances, the largest in the world. The Webfoot State may be mentioned Oregon Kidney Tea, which has proved a boon to thousands afflicted with pain in the back and kidney difficulties. It is purely of vegetable composition and never fails. Sold by William Plummer.

## For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Troubles.

Bronchial Troches have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

## BORN.

BRYANT—At Lake ranch, Truckee Meadows, Nev., February 7th, 1889, to the wife of S. J. Bryant, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

WORN—FRASER—in Virginia City, Nev., February 6, 1889, George R. Worn and Miss Marjorie Fraser.

ENGLISH—SULLIVAN—in Gold Hill, Nev., February 6, 1889, Richard English and Miss Nellie Sullivan.

## DIED.

BENTON—in Carson City, Nevada, Feb. 6, 1889, Mrs. Martha E. Benton, aged 37 years.

UPDEK—At Nevada Park, South Carson, Cal., John S. Updike, a native of New Jersey, son of Catherine Updike and brother of F. C. Updike of Reno, and Ann S. Weston, Salinas, Idaho; aged 66 years.

## NEW TO-DAY.

## Notice of Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Peter Giroux and A. S. Beaune, in the saloon known as Boca Saloon, Boca, Cal., under the firm name of Giroux &amp; Beaune, has been dissolved by mutual consent. A. S. Beaune having purchased the entire interest of the retiring partner. The business will be continued by A. S. Beaune, who will pay all debts of the concern and collect all accounts.

PETER GIROUX, A. S. BEAUNE, Boca, Cal., February 6, 1889.

## FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements, not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column for fifty cents per week.

## Wanted.

A CHAMBERMAID, ENQUIRE AT THE Palace Hotel. feb7

## Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. Enquire at the Recorder's office. feb7

## Notice to Contractors.

ALL BIDS FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS on Palace Hotel must be in by 6 o'clock Saturday evening next. feb7

## Situation Wanted.

MAN AND WIFE WANT A SITUATION on a ranch. Enquire at GAZETTE office. feb7



# THE BANK OF NEVADA, RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock Fully Subscribed, - - \$300,000  
Will buy and sell exchange on San Francisco, New York, London and the principal Eastern and European cities.

**OFFICERS:**  
M. D. FOLEY, President.  
M. E. WARD, Vice-President.  
M. MEYER, Cashier.  
R. S. OSBURN, Assistant Cashier.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
Daniel Meyer, San Francisco; M. D. Foley, Eureka; George Russell, Elko; M. E. Ward, J. N. Evans, C. C. Powning, L. Abrahams, Reno.

**STOCKHOLDERS:**  
Daniel Meyer, M. Brown, L. Brown, Wm. Fries, San Francisco; Russell & Bradley, Elko; M. D. Foley, B. Gilman, H. Donnelly, R. K. Morrison, W. E. Griffin, John Torrey, H. Johnson, W. J. Tonkin, Eureka; Frank Golden, Virginia City; Mat Healey, Susanville; Theo. H. Winters, Washoe Valley; R. M. Clarke, Carson; J. H. White, Wadsworth; C. C. Powning, J. N. Evans, A. Benson, M. E. Bobo, L. Abrahams, A. Abrahams, W. H. Goull, Sol. Levy, M. E. Ward, R. S. Osburn, R. H. Lindsay, W. D. Phillips, E. Cohn, T. V. Julien, L. J. Flint, Reno.

Will transact a general Banking Business. Mining and other stocks bought and sold on commission. Agents for several first-class Insurance Companies.

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RENO, NEVADA.

Capital paid in, \$200,000. Surplus fund, \$70,000  
Collections carefully made and promptly accounted for. Accounts of Merchants, Banks, Bankers and Individuals Solicited.

**OFFICERS:**  
D. A. BENDER, President.  
G. W. MAPES, Vice-President.  
C. T. BENDER, Cashier.  
GEO. H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
W. O. H. Martin, A. H. Manning, Geo. W. Mapes, D. A. Bender and C. T. Bender.

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# Texas Siftings.

And Weekly Gazette for \$3 per year.  
The Texas Siftings is a paper full of wit and humor, gotten up in an attractive form and illustrated. Subscribe while it is cheap.

The subscription price of SIFTINGS is \$4 a year. It is a 16-page paper, profusely illustrated by the leading artists and caricaturists of the day. In the matter of original humor it is acknowledged to stand at the head of the illustrated press of the country, and has been well named "The Witty Wonder of the World." It is published in New York and has a national reputation. The merits of SIFTINGS are so well known that we do not deem it necessary to refer to them further. No one but a GAZETTE subscriber can get SIFTINGS for less than \$4 a year.

# H. C. DAVIS, Protect Your Eyes.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**PLEASANT VALLEY COAL**  
Wood by Carload Lots.  
ONE TON OF PLEASANT VALLEY COAL equals 3 1/2 cords of common pine wood. Three tons of Pleasant Valley Coal equals five tons of Rocky Mountain Coal at equal tests made by reliable parties. Give it a trial. Leave orders at Depot Hotel for H. Sample or Alliger, the drayman.  
H. C. DAVIS.

# OPERA HOUSE SALOON, First Floor McKissick's Opera.

THE MOST COMMODIOUS AND EL-  
egant Saloon in the State. Private Club Rooms, Billiard Hall,  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,  
Brilliant Electric Lights,  
Polite Attendants  
And Large and Elegant Lodging-rooms in Fire-proof Building.  
**JOHN RICHARDSON, PROPRIETOR.**

# AYER'S HAIR VIGOR No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible. When the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but, when they are only inactive, from the need of some excitant, the application of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew their vitality, and a new growth will result. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., writes: "After a protracted illness, with fever, my hair all came out, leaving me entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents, a thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head." L. D. McKinnin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor, the application of which renewed the hair roots, and sent out a new growth of young hair. To-day my hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.**  
For sale by all Druggists.

# IS INSANITY CURABLE.

How It Happens That Many Asylums Contain Senseless Idiots.  
A New York correspondent writes: "A young doctor who has served his time in the Morris Plains Asylum, whether sane people were ever kept there when they ought to be at liberty."  
"This is a very delicate question," he said, "and very hard to answer. The dividing line between sanity and insanity is very narrow and very faint sometimes, and it is a very delicate matter to say when a person has crossed it. Sometimes a patient will be jolly and apparently sane for months and then suddenly fall back into the depths of insanity, and the dangerous stage of the disease is reached."  
"It may be laid down as a safe rule that a man who has been once insane may become sane again, especially if worried and fretted, and facts like these must enter into any discussion of the question you have asked."

"Now it frequently happens here, as at all asylums, that a patient reaches the state so close to a cure that it would be hard to say that he was not all right. He begins to fret over his confinement, and if he could be taken out and not worried with the 'cures' which invariably accompany a battle with the world, he would be far better off, perhaps, than under the nagging influence of the bolts and bars which he knows in an asylum stands between him and liberty. To send such a man out into the world and compel him to fight for himself would be cruel. Nine times out of ten he would be back again soon after he got the worse for having left the asylum. I will say this, that if the medical staff of a New York asylum is satisfied that a patient is cured, he is cured, so well that he or she can bear the strain of a battle with life and death, and that would be able to keep his or her sanity."

"But how about inebriate patients?" asked the reporter.  
"Well, they are a sort of exception to the rule," said the doctor. "Many a man is kept in an asylum who is perfectly sane, who, if he were allowed the liberty of the outside world, would be sure to drink to excess. The insanity of drink is in him. Such a man, I think, is better behind asylum walls."

# POOR FIDO'S COFFIN.

How a Heartless Maid Desecrated It for Fifty Cents' Worth of Soap.

A wealthy Boston woman went abroad, accompanied by her pet dog and a couple of maids, one to attend to him and one to look after the secondary matter of the comfort of the mistress. But also, exclaims Arlo Bates in the Providence (R. I.) Journal, even pet dogs can not live forever, and the end of this pampered canine's career came in Paris. His mistress was well-nigh heart-broken. It seemed to her particularly cruel that Fido, or whatever his precise name may have been, should have been forced to meet his end far from his native land and the four-legged friends with whom he had always been in snarling discord. She vowed that at least his ashes should rest in his native soil. She had a beautiful casket made, and, cutting short her visit abroad, she started for America, with the remains of her favorite, utterly prostrated by the bereavement which had come to her.

All went smoothly until Boston was reached, and then the custom-house officer insisted upon examining the contents of Fido's coffin. It was afterward discovered that the lady's maid had on the voyage quarreled with the other servant, and had given them the hint upon which they acted. The lady protested, implored and threatened, all in vain. The officers were firm, and the dog's attendant was forced to produce the keys of the casket. Amid the lady's indignant protests at this rude violation of her darling's rest, the coffin was opened, and found to be full of lace, gloves and other feminine fripperies. The maid had heartlessly disposed of the dead remains of Fido and used his casket as a cover for various trifles upon which she had a feminine indisposition to pay duty. The rage of the mistress beggars description, and must be left to the imagination. She wept and stormed, discharging, with much impartiality, both her servants. But her life was a life of consolation. She is already half-way out of mourning for Fido; she has two new maids and a new dog, the last duly adorned with lavender ribbons in misty remembrance of his departed predecessor, the place of whose grave, like that of Moses, no man knows to this day.

# SOME RARE BIBLES.

Curious Editions Recently Acquired by the  
Among the most important acquisitions made by the trustees of the British Museum during the year are the following works: A Bible in the Georgian language, in folio, printed at Moscow in 1743 at the expense of Prince Bakur, the son of King Vachang, who made use of materials collected by his uncle, King Archil. This book is exceedingly scarce, as nearly the whole impression was destroyed in the burning of Moscow in 1812. Only ten copies are known to exist, and no other edition of the entire Bible has ever been printed in the Georgian language. Another rare Bible is the one in Armenian, printed at Amsterdam in 1666, quarto, illustrated with numerous woodcuts, as also a smaller in Armenian, printed at Venice in 1668, octavo. This book was the first production of the Armenian press, established by Abgar at Venice, and is believed to be the first portion of the Bible printed in Armenian. To these should be added Archbishop Parker's rare work, entitled "De Anti-quitatibus Ecclesie Anglicane," printed in Lambeth Palace, by John Day, in 1571, and intended for private distribution among the friends of the Archbishop. It is believed that no more than twenty-five copies of this work exist, and no two copies agree entirely in their contents. Four copies are now in the British Museum. Finally, the missal for the use of the Diocese of Seville, printed at Seville by Jacob Cromberger in 1507, folio; a service book of the greatest rarity and printed on vellum. It is a magnificent example of early Spanish typography and issued from the press of the first of a family of German printers who worked at Seville until the middle of the sixteenth century. Only one other copy is known to exist and that is in the Casanat Library at Rome.

A good story is told by the Providence Journal of a well-known citizen of Providence who, in view of recent burglaries in his neighborhood, concluded to remain over night at his city residence. During the evening he lay down upon a lounge meditating what he would do in case his castle should be invaded by thieves that night. While thus meditating he fell asleep, and his slumbers were so refreshing that nearly two hours passed before he awoke. Opening his eyes, and ears he fancied he saw and heard some one in the house. Securing a position which enabled him to have an unobstructed view, he saw a man in another room. He came upon him unexpectedly and struck him a blow which nearly felled him to the floor. Judge of his surprise when he discovered that the man he had so vigorously pounded was a policeman who had received instructions to guard the house while the owner was supposed to be out of the city with his family. The policeman told him in explanation of his presence that he saw a light in the house, and, fearing the thief might be in there, he had been ordered to the station for help to make the capture.

# Sacramento is overrun with thieves.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its prompt and effectual cures of coughs and colds. The latest severe cold may be loosened and relieved by a few doses of this valuable remedy. For sale by Osburn & Shoemaker.

Hearings are caught in Humboldt Bay.

Persons troubled with rheumatism should try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will ease the pain, and its continued use has cured many cases of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism that had resisted other remedies and even the treatment of the best physicians. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Osburn & Shoemaker.

Farmers are through putting in grain and are now waiting rats.

"I have used St. Patrick's Pills," says Mr. J. Reynolds of Mayfield, Ky., and pronounce them superior to any I have ever before used. I do not hesitate to recommend them, knowing them to be reliable." They are thorough, yet gentle in their action, and leave the system in splendid condition. As a cathartic, or for disorders of the liver, St. Patrick's Pills have no equal. For sale by Osburn & Shoemaker.

Sam Ford, a Chicago forger, says San Francisco gamblers got all his money.

The following from the pen of Mr. L. Bardell, editor of the Marion (Iowa) Pilot, will, we believe, be of interest to many of our readers. He says: "I am with pleasure that I certify to the real merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have used it in my family for years and have always found it most excellent, and especially for colds, croup, and sore throat. It is safe and effective. For sale by Osburn & Shoemaker."

There were 423 arrests in Sacramento last month, or an average of a fraction over thirteen a day.

**Cure for Piles**  
Itching Piles are known by moisture-like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable odor. This is the first sign. As well as itching, bleeding and protruding piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Ross's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the part affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. 50 cents. Ask for Ross's Pile Remedy. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson & Co., Reno, Nev.

Congress meets in joint convention for the purpose of counting the electoral votes on Wednesday, February 13th.

**Dr. Ross's Cure.**  
In his new discovery for Consumption, succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all to be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and does not sicken. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and Asthma, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Ross's Cough and Lung Syrup is sold at 50 cents by S. J. Hodgkinson & Co., Reno, Nev.

A "trusted employee" of the Smithsonian Institution has diverged into the ways that lead bank cashiers to Canada.

**An Absolute Cure.**  
The Original Abietine Ointment is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands and skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the Abietine Ointment. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson & Co., Reno, Nev.

**Cure for Sick Headache.**  
Go to S. J. Hodgkinson, the druggist, and get a few samples of Dr. Cass's Liver Pills. They cure sick headache the first night. Good for biliousness, slow complexion or pimples on the face. Only one for a dose. Twenty-five cents a box. february

**Advice to Mothers.**  
MRS. WINDSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle. february

There were 350 more cases of diptheria in Boston in 1888 than in 1887.

Croup, Whooping cough, sore throat, and cold, and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily cured by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take and certain in its action.

It is reported that the petrified remains of a sheep were found in an Alabama coal mine, 180 feet below the surface.

"It is worth its weight in gold," is a common expression. But, while the value of gold is easily affected, the worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, never declines, and it is a valuable remedy from the system when everything else fails.

**OREGON KIDNEY TEA**  
FOR URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES  
**DR. HENLEY'S DANDELION TONIC**  
AN ELEGANT APPETIZER.  
CURES INDIGESTION.  
**BUTARD'S SPECIFIC**  
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES!  
THE STARK MEDICINE CO.  
PORTLAND, OR.

Sold by Wm. Flinniger.

**RUPTURE AND PILES.**  
We positively cure all kinds of Rupture and Piles, no matter how long standing, in from 50 to 60 days, without the use of knife, drawing blood, or any other painful process. Terms, No Cure No Pay, and No Pay Until Cured.  
Send us one cent stamp for pamphlet. Address, Mrs. Parfield & Loevy, 838 Market, S. F.

**FINE JOB PRINTING**

VERY CHEAP AT

**T. E. GAZETTE OFFICE.**

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

# Constitutional Amendments.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, AT A SPECIAL ELECTION, TO BE HELD IN THE STATE OF NEVADA, ON THE ELEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1890, UNDER AN ACT APPROVED JANUARY, 18TH, 1889, "TO PROVIDE FOR HOLDING A SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE STATE OF NEVADA, AND AT SUCH ELECTION TO SUBMIT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION THEREOF, AND OTHER MATTERS PERTAINING THERETO."

**No. I.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section two of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section two: The members of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall convene on the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of members of the Assembly, unless the Governor of the state shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation.

**No. II.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section two of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section two: The members of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall convene on the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of members of the Assembly, unless the Governor of the state shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation.

**No. III.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section twenty of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section twenty: The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of the Justices of the Peace; for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; regulating the practice of courts of justice; providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; granting divorces; changing the names of persons; vacating roads, town plots, streets, alleys and public squares; and imposing and punishing grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation; regulating county and township business; regulating the election of county and township officers; for the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county and township purposes; providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting; or providing for the sale of real estate, or personal property belonging to minors or other persons under legal disabilities; giving effect to valid deeds, wills or other instruments; refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or into the treasury of any county; releasing the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation, association or person to the State, or to any county, town or city of this state. But nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or restrict the power of the Legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of county and township officers; to establish and regulate the rates of freight, passage, toll, and charges of railroads, toll-roads, ditches, flume and tunnel companies incorporated under the laws of this state or doing business therein.

**No. VI.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section thirty-three of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section thirty-three: The members of the Legislature shall meet for their regular session on the first Monday of January, and shall hold the public treasury; but no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of the Legislature have been elected; provided, that an appropriation may be made for the payment of such compensation as the members of the Legislature may incur for expenses, express charges, newspaper contributions, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for any general or special session, to each member; and FURTHERMORE, PROVIDED, that the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate shall each, during the time of their actual attendance as such presiding officers, receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem.

**No. VIII.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section thirty-four of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section thirty-four: The members of the Legislature shall meet for their regular session on the first Monday of January, and shall hold the public treasury; but no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of the Legislature have been elected; provided, that an appropriation may be made for the payment of such compensation as the members of the Legislature may incur for expenses, express charges, newspaper contributions, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for any general or special session, to each member; and FURTHERMORE, PROVIDED, that the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate shall each, during the time of their actual attendance as such presiding officers, receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem.

**No. IX.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section thirty-five of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section thirty-five: The members of the Legislature shall meet for their regular session on the first Monday of January, and shall hold the public treasury; but no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of the Legislature have been elected; provided, that an appropriation may be made for the payment of such compensation as the members of the Legislature may incur for expenses, express charges, newspaper contributions, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for any general or special session, to each member; and FURTHERMORE, PROVIDED, that the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate shall each, during the time of their actual attendance as such presiding officers, receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem.

**No. XX.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section one of Article VII, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section one: The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching. The concurrence of a majority of all the members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside over the Senate while sitting to try the Governor or the President of the Senate, while acting as Governor, upon impeachment. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

**No. XXII.—Assembly Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section twenty-four of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section twenty-four: The Legislature is authorized to provide for the organization and incorporation of a lottery in the State of Nevada, and to designate the amount of revenue that shall be annually paid into the State Treasury by said corporation.

**No. XXIII.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section three of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section three: All lands, including the sixteen hundred and thirty-six sections in every township donated for the benefit of public schools in the Act of the thirty-eighth Congress to enable the people of Nevada Territory to form a State Government, the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of the Act of Congress approved July second, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for each Senator and Representative alive in Congress at all precedents of lands that have been or may hereafter be granted or appropriated by the United States to this State, and also the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the State under the Act of Congress authorizing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. eight hundred and forty-one; PROVIDED, that the Congress make provision for said or such other lands to be made for the purpose herein contained; all estates that may revert to the State, all estates that may be or may be granted by Congress on the sale of land, all lands collected under the provisions of the State, all property given or bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, and all proceeds derived from any or all of said lands shall be and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for educational purposes, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses; and the interest thereof shall, from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties, as the Legislature may provide by law; and the Legislature shall provide for the sale of floating land warrants to cover the said lands, and for the investment of all proceeds derived from any of the above mentioned sources, in United States bonds, or the bonds of this State, or the bonds of other States of the Union; and the interest only of the above-said proceeds shall be used for educational purposes.

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section six of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section six: The Legislature shall provide a special tax, which shall not exceed two mils on the value of all taxable property in the State, in addition to the other means provided for the support and maintenance of said University and common schools.

**No. XXIV.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section six of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section six: The Legislature shall provide a special tax, which shall not exceed two mils on the value of all taxable property in the State, in addition to the other means provided for the support and maintenance of said University and common schools.

**No. XXV.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section three of Article XIII, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section three: The State shall provide as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age or infirmity, or misfortune, may have claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

**No. XXVII.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section one of Article XVI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section one: Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the respective journals of each house with the year and date thereof. Any amendment or amendments agreed to by the Legislature, as provided in this section, shall be published for three months next preceding the time for electing the next Legislature, and shall be submitted to the people at the time for electing the next Legislature in such a manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting for members of the Legislature at such elections, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

**No. XIX.—Assembly Joint Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate, jointly, That Section 3, Article 15, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended so as to read as follows:

Section three: No person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector under this Constitution. No person who, while a citizen of this State, has since the adoption of this Constitution, fought a duel with a deadly weapon, or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, either with or beyond the boundaries of this state, or who has acted as second, or knowingly concealed a challenge, or aided or abetted in any manner in fighting a duel, shall be allowed to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, or enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution. The Legislature shall provide by law for giving force and effect to the foregoing provisions of this section; PROVIDED, that females over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in this state one year, and in the county or district six months next preceding any election to fill either of said offices, shall be eligible to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools and School Trustee.

**No. XX.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section one of Article VII, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section one: The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching. The concurrence of a majority of all the members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside over the Senate while sitting to try the Governor or the President of the Senate, while acting as Governor, upon impeachment. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

**No. XXII.—Assembly Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section twenty-four of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section twenty-four: The Legislature is authorized to provide for the organization and incorporation of a lottery in the State of Nevada, and to designate the amount of revenue that shall be annually paid into the State Treasury by said corporation.

**No. XXIII.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section three of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section three: All lands, including the sixteen hundred and thirty-six sections in every township donated for the benefit of public schools in the Act of the thirty-eighth Congress to enable the people of Nevada Territory to form a State Government, the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of the Act of Congress approved July second, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for each Senator and Representative alive in Congress at all precedents of lands that have been or may hereafter be granted or appropriated by the United States to this State, and also the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the State under the Act of Congress authorizing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. eight hundred and forty-one; PROVIDED, that the Congress make provision for said or such other lands to be made for the purpose herein contained; all estates that may revert to the State, all estates that may be or may be granted by Congress on the sale of land, all lands collected under the provisions of the State, all property given or bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, and all proceeds derived from any or all of said lands shall be and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for educational purposes, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses; and the interest thereof shall, from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties, as the Legislature may provide by law; and the Legislature shall provide for the sale of floating land warrants to cover the said lands, and for the investment of all proceeds derived from any of the above mentioned sources, in United States bonds, or the bonds of this State, or the bonds of other States of the Union; and the interest only of the above-said proceeds shall be used for educational purposes.

**No. XXIV.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section six of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section six: The Legislature shall provide a special tax, which shall not exceed two mils on the value of all taxable property in the State, in addition to the other means provided for the support and maintenance of said University and common schools.

**No. XXV.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section three of Article XIII, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section three: The State shall provide as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age or infirmity, or misfortune, may have claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

**No. XXVII.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows: Amend Section one of Article XVI, of the Constitution of the State of Nevada so as to read as follows:

Section one: Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the respective journals of each house with the year and date thereof. Any amendment or amendments agreed to by the Legislature, as provided in this section, shall be published for three months next preceding the time for electing the next Legislature, and shall be submitted to the people at the time for electing the next Legislature in such a manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting for members of the Legislature at such elections, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

**No. XXVIII.—Senate Concurrent Resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada.**  
Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended as follows